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CI_FÍR/144 16 April 1947

HEADQUARTERS
7707 HILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CENTER
APO 757 US ARMY

Prisoner: Hummel, Fritz

Hauptmann, KO Spain

Digest of Report

Fritz Hummel was the chief of Ref II (sabotage) of KO Spain from Late 1941 until February 1944. Early in 1942, the sabotage activities of Ref II were directed against the British fortress at Gibraltar. Between 1942 and 1944, six ships and various ammunition and fuel dumps were sabotaged, which resulted in some of the ships being sunk or damaged, and the dumps being burned or blown up. After Italy's surrender at the end of 1943, Ref II torpedoed Italian ships in the ports of Kuelva, Cadiz, Cartagena, Barcelona, and Vigo, to prevent their being turned over to the Allies. In the Summer of 1943, Rummel assisted in burying some thirty caches of sabotage equipment in Southeastern Spain in anticipation of an Allied landing. He remembers only ten of the locations of these caches, and sketches of the ten are contained in the report. In November 1944, Hummel assumed command of Leitstelle II West, which was under I-C (G-2) of Oberbefehishaber West, and commanded FAKS 211 and 212 on the Western front in Holland, Belgium, and Germany. Each of the FAKS had four subordinate FATS. Their activities comprised burying sabotage equipment and recruiting agents; however, no egents were committed. Hummel dissolved Leitstelle II West in April 1945 and fled to Tirol.

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CI FINAL INTERROGATION REPORT 144

Prisoner: Hummel, Fritz

Hauptmann, KO Spain

Hummel was the chief of Ref II (sabotage) in Madrid from December 1941 until February 1944 and was put in charge of Leitstelle II Vest in November 1944.

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CSDIC_SIR/1124, CI_FIR/77, CI_CIR/12, CI_FIR/118

REPORT

1.	Biography	
- •		•
	8 Feb 10	Born in Jena, Thuringia,
	1916_1920	Attended Volksschule in Jena.
	1920-1929	Attended high school in Jena and graduated in 1929.
	1929-1930	Attended the University of Jena as a student of Natural Science. He was forced to leave in 1930 because of lack of money.
	1930–1933	Became a sailor and worked for the Heisz Shipping Company in Hamburg.
	April 1933	Joined the NSDAP and SA.
	Hay 1933	Accepted a job with the German Police Force in Althua. To improve his position he applied for a transfer to the Kripe in Altens. He was then employed as a Kriminalkommissar trainee in Altona.
	Autumn 1936	Assigned to the Kriminalkommissar School in the Polizei Institut in Berlin-Charlottenburg.
	1937	Graduated from the Polizei Institut.
	Autumn 1937	Returned to Altona as a Kriminalkommissar and was put in charge of the burglary department.
	1938	Transferred to Hamburg to investigate all crimes committed against the port of Hamburg.
	May 1939	Inducted into the army in Hamburg and assigned to the 20th Div. Panzerjaeger Abteilung.
	1939-1940	Participated in the Polish campaign with the same unit.
	Autumn 1941	Ordered to the Abwehr Abt II Gruppe Ost to be trained at the Sabotage School in Quentz, near Brandenburg.
	Nov 41	Completed his training.
	Dec 41_Feb 44	Sent to Freg Kptn Lenz of KO Spain and was chief of Ref II (sabotage) of KO Spain.
	Mar 44 Aug 44	Was in charge of the War Swimmer School in Valdagno and Venice.
	Oct 44	Ordered to Holland to lead a group of war swimmers were to blow up the RR bridge at Nijaagen.
	New 44-Apr 45	Was in charge of Leitstelle II West.
	Apr 45	Dissolved Leitstelle II West, and fled to the Tirolian mountains.

18 Oct 46

Arrested by MG Det 376 in Schwabmuenchen.

7 Nov 46

Arrived at 7707 MIS Center,

2. Assignment to KO Spain

In December 1941, Hummel was ordered by Obst Freytag-Loringhoven of Abwehr Abt II Berlin to take over Ref II (sabotage) KO Spain. He was sent to Camp Quentz for the necessary sabotage training. His mission in Spain was to sabotage Gibraltar and Allied shipping in Spanish ports. Hummel had to obtain the approval of Freytag-Loringhoven for the execution of any planned acts of sabotage. Acts of sabotage included the placing of delayed action bombs and magnetic charges equipped with time mechanisms alongside. Allied ships or concealing them in the cargo.

To avoid conflicts with the Spanish Government and Police. Abt II Berlin ordered time mechanisms to be set to delay the explosion until the ships had cleared the Spanish ports.

3. Ref II Activities and Hiding of Sabotage Materials

Ref II of KO Spain comprised eight men;

Fritz Hummel
Fritz W Blaum
Assistant to Chief
(fnu) Kampen
Joseph Waber
Paco Zimmermann
Hans Ritter
Paul Hoffmann
Karl Memmel
(fnu) Strauss

Early in 1942, the sabotage activities of Ref II KO Spain were directed against the British fortress of Gibraltar. Hummel confirms the following acts of sabotage committed against British shipping, which were first divulged by Fritz Blaum (CI_CIR/12).

An English speedboat anchored in the port of Gibraltar was the first target. Blaum had two Spanish agents working for him: La Plaza (cover name Buena), who lived in Algerias or Madrid, and Juan Dominguez (cover name Do), who lived in Madrid. These agents hired several shippard workers, tage material onto the boat. The ship was set on fire and sank.

In March 1942, three British patrol boats anchored side by side in the port of Gibraltar were attacked. Two of the ships were severely chipyard worker from La Linea, who was a paid agent of La Plaza. The explosion planted.

In August 1942, La Plaza planned an act of sabotage against the coal shippard worker (name unknown). An explosive charge was placed in a pile line.

In October 1942, La Plaza succeeded in smuggling a time fuse into an ammunition dump in the Rock of Gibraltar which caused an explosion in the fortress. Another target for the agent La Plaza was the airport of Gibraltar. In February 1943, many gallons of fuel were set on fire and considerable damage done by means of a magnetic mine.

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In December 1942, Hummel instructed Waber and Hoffmann, two members of Ref II KO Spain, to cause an explosion on a British freighter in Seville. Waber and Hoffmann concealed the explosives in several crates of oranges destined for shipment on the freighter. The result of this operation was the total destruction of the cargo; the ship, however, was not sunk.

In February 1943, Waber and Hoffmann undertook another sabetage mission against an English freighter in Lisbon. Time fuses were smuggled in with the cargo. The ship was damaged, but was able to continue on to England.

In February 1944, Waber and Richter sabotaged a British ship (name unknown) in Valencia. An explosive charge was smuggled into the carge of the ship. According to Mummel, the explosion took place in London, but the ship was not sunk.

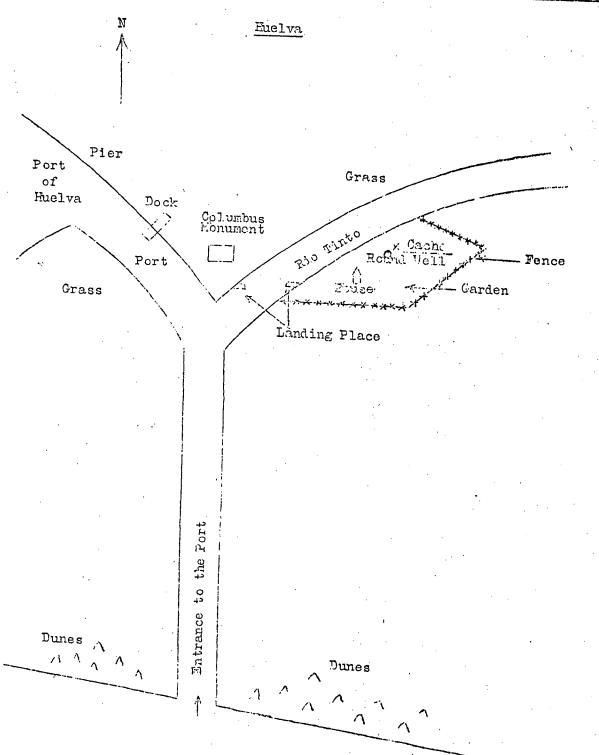
Shortly after the surrender of Italy at the end of 1943, Hummel received orders from Freytag-Loringhoven to sabotage and prevent Italian ships from reaching Allied ports. Most of these Italian ships were anchored in Huelva, Cadiz, Cartagena, Barcelona, and Vigo.

In Huelva, Hoffmann and Waber sabotaged one of the Italian ships by affixing a mine to the hull. The boat was damaged and subsequently turned over to the British.

Another successful sabotage mission executed in Cadiz in the Summer of 1943 was the damaging of an Italian freighter by means of a magnetic mine. In Barcelona the engine of the boat was damaged by its crew; the British subsequently soized the ship and had it repaired.

In the Summer of 1943, Freytag-Loringhoven ordered the preparation of depots of sabotage materials in anticipation of an Allied invasion of Spain, Each depot consisted of one box, approximately twenty by twenty-five by thirty-five centimeters, containing incendiaries, explosives, small magnetic mines, and sabotage pencils of about fifteen centimeters long and six centimeters wide. Each box contained Spanish instructions for the handling of the sabotage material.

The caches were located in Southeastern Spain where an Allied invasion was anticipated. Approximately twenty to twenty-five such depots were set up, but Hummel only knows of ten (see sketches on following pages). The following members of Ref II assisted in depositing the cases of sabotage material: Waber, Hoffmann, Ritter, and Memmel. Photographs and precise sketches were made of the locations of the depots so that they could be found in case of need. Three sets of sketches were drawn up, and early in 1944 sent to Hptm Guenther Maumann of Abwehr Abt II Berlin. Hummel is not aware of the present location of the sketches.



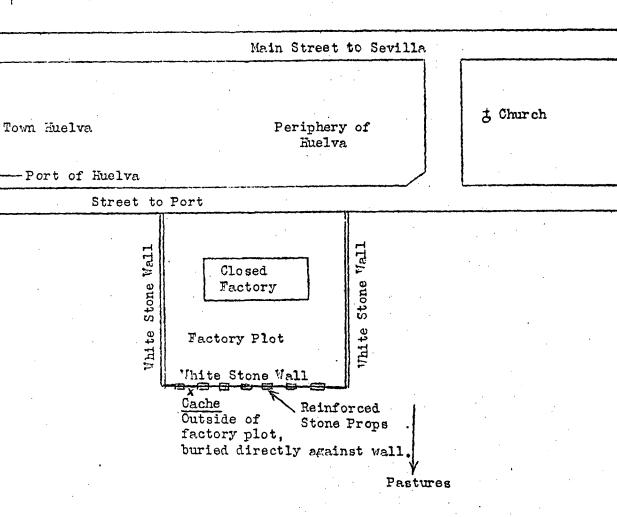
Atlantic Ocean

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Huelva

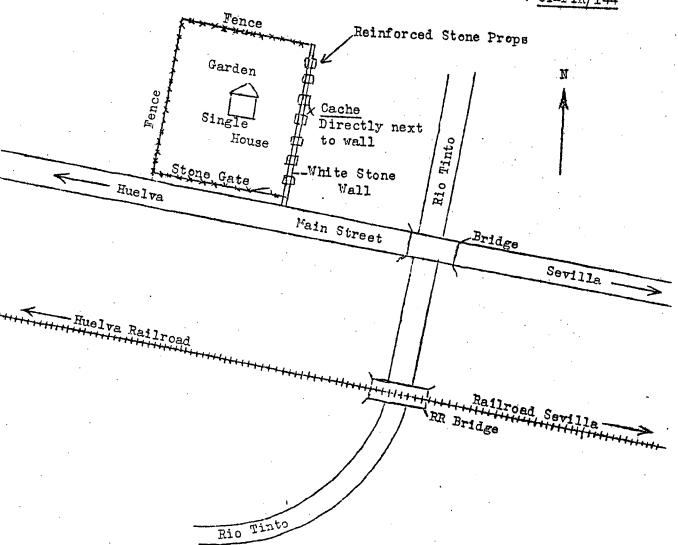


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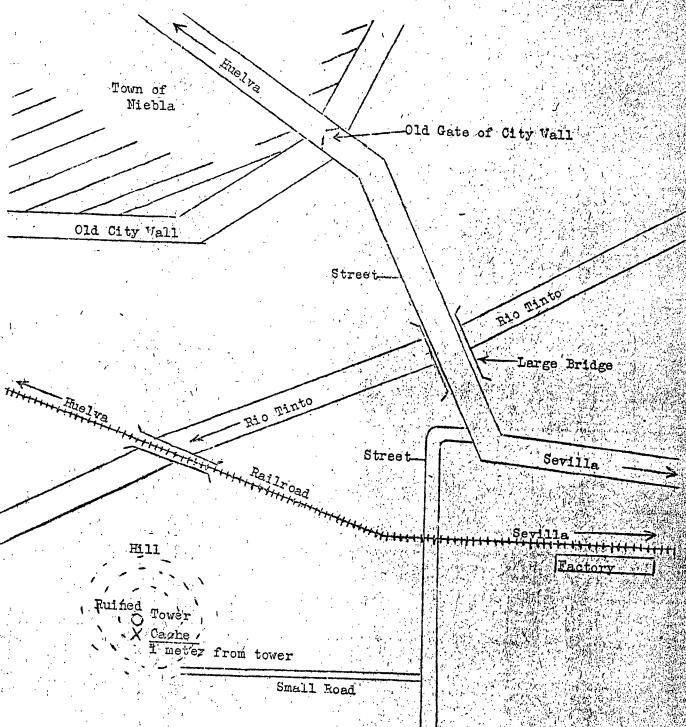
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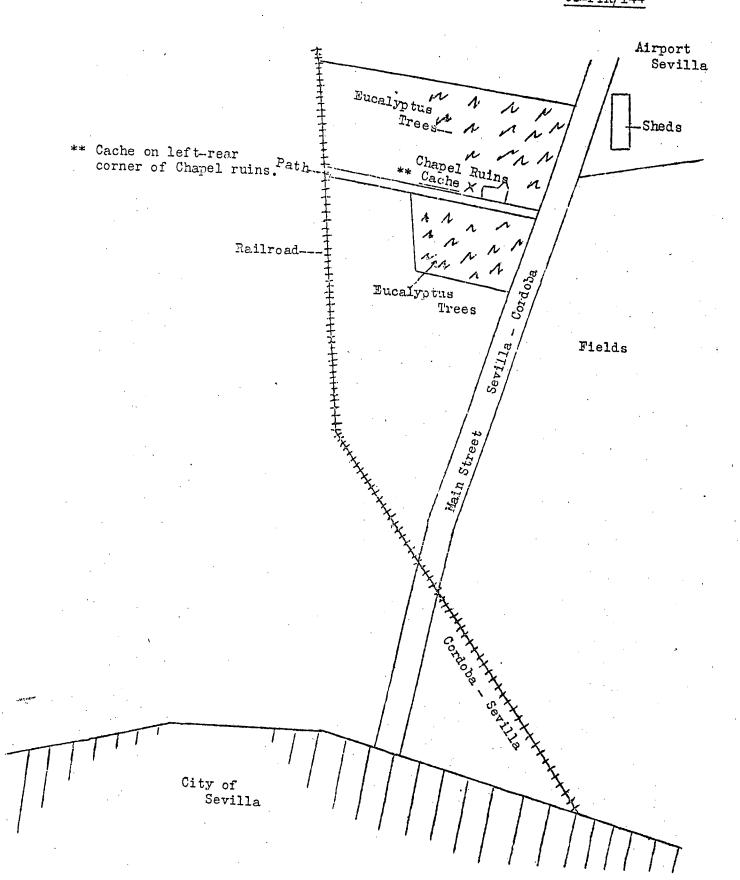
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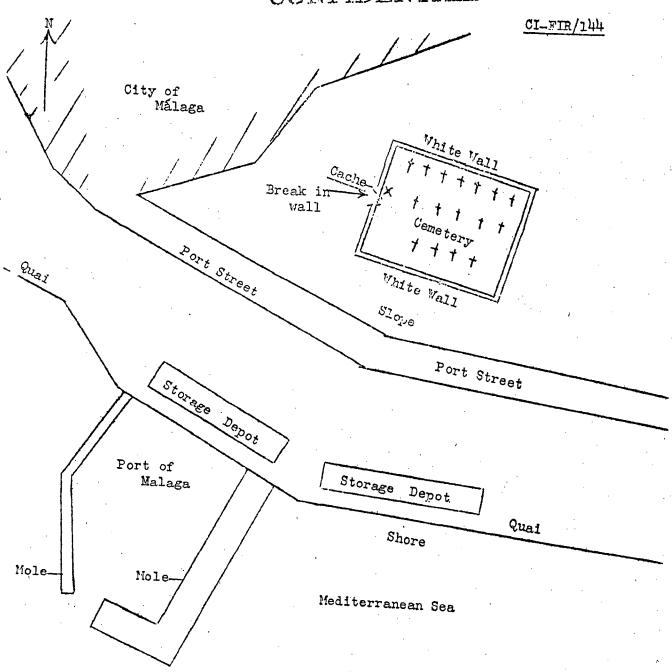


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Fence

Cache CI-FR/144

Next to fence at right owners of the football field

Cartagena

Fond

Street

Storage Depot

And Cache CI-FR/144

Font to fence at right owners of the football field

Fond

Street

Street

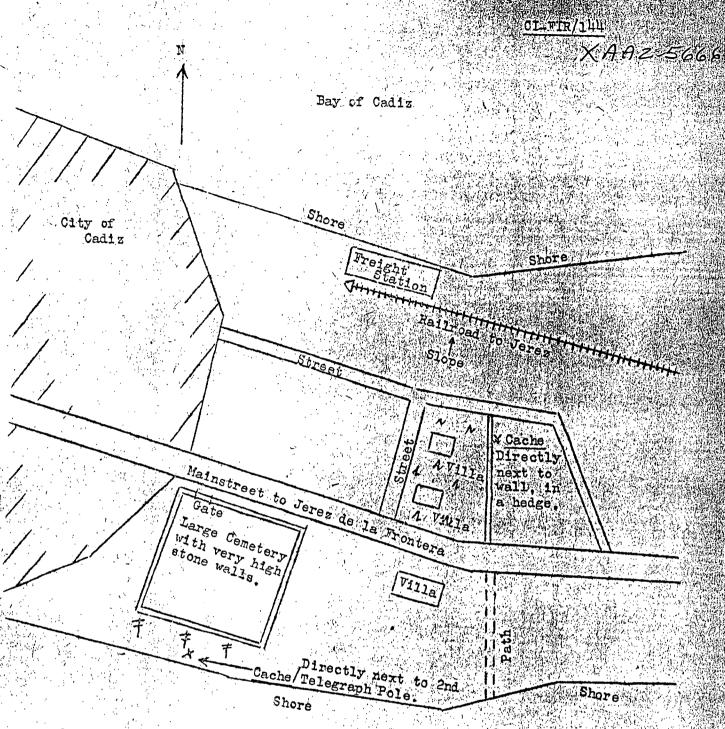
Port of Cartagena

Hill

Mediterranean Sea

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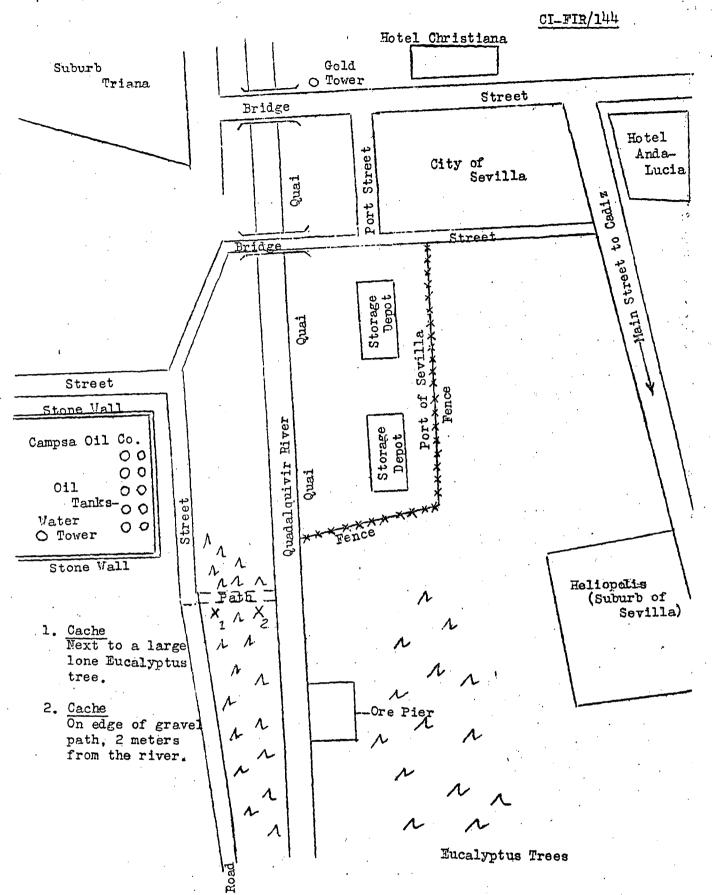
Ocean

Ocean

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4. Leitstelle II West

In November 1944, Hummel received the order from Maj DG Naumann, Abt II Berlin, to take over Leitstelle TI West. Maj Brandt was Hummel's predecessor; he was stationed in Bad Ems at the time.

Leitstelle II Vest was under the jurisdiction of I-C (G-2) of Oberbefehlshaber West under Obst Zolling, with the FAR 211 them under O/Lt Muchlman and FAK 212 under Mptm Gehrken.

The objective of Leitstelle II Vest was to secure the proper function of the FAKS by supplying them with sabotage material and personnel, and by preparing the operational plans for agents.

Each FAK had four FATs with one commissioned officer in charge. The chart below shows the organization of Leitstelle II West in November 1944.

,			rbefehlshaber ¹ tstelle II Wost			Zolling Hummel	· , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
FAK	211	O/Lt	liuehlmann	FAK	212	Hotm	Gehrken
FAT u u	249 251 258 263	O/Lt Lt O/Lt Hotm	Liebert von Otto Schuster Viemann	F <u>AT</u> 11 11	248 252 261 262	Hotm Offit Hotm O/Lt	Hannemann Lorenzen Kutschko Steeneberg

Toward the end of 1944, FAK 211 and FAK 212 were engaged chiefly in placing sabotage dumps on the left side of the Rhine. Demolition work and the recruiting of agents from French collaborationists and Flemish workers was also being carried out.

The sabetage material had been picked up in four or five cases from Abt II Gruppe Technik in Quenz and was taken by FAT 249 to Kehlbach, not far from Bad Ems. In Kehlbach the explosives were packed into approximately forty German ammunition boxes and sent by truck to FAK 211, stationed in the vicinity of Neustadt, and to FAK 212, stationed in Zwolie, Holland. Muchlmann of FAK 211 received about twenty boxes, and ordered von Otto of FAT 251 to bury the explosives in the vicinity of Hagenau and Noustadt. Gehrken of FAK 212 received the remainder of the boxes, and instructed Kutschke of FAT 261 to bury them near Dueren and Krefeld.

Hummel is not certain if Gehrken and Muehlmann received the photostats of the sketches of the locations of the sabotage dumps. Von Otto and Kutschke should be in the position to locate the caches buried in Holland and on the western bank of the Rhine.

Hummel further states that he did not receive any kind of information revealing the sabotage dumps buried by Kutschke and von Otto. Hummel signed a sworn statement denying knowledge of the location of sabotage dumps in France and in Germany.

During the course of the interrogation, Hummel mentioned Haj Brandt of Leitstelle II Paris as the one who began to organize sabotage depots in France during the period from December 1943 to April 1944. Brandt designated FAK 211 to set up sabotage depots in France in December 1943. All four FATs of FAK 211 participated in burying the explosives. The commanders of the FATs, as well as Brandt, should be able to reveal the location of the caches, and should be helpful in furnishing information leading to the discovery of the depots in France.

Hummel claims that Liebert of FAT 249 photographed and sketched most of the caches in France, but lost the documents in an Allied air attack.

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5. Agent Activitics of Leitstelle II West

Hummel states that his attempts to organize a net of agents proved futile.

In December 1944, Hummel ordered Schuster of FAT 25% to approach French collaborators who were willing to serve as agents for the Leitstelle II Vest. Approximately twenty Frenchmen belonging to the Doriot Group were recruited by Schuster. The training of these men took place in the vicinity of Oberkirch and Freudenstadt in the Schwarzwald. The Frenchmen were trained in the use of various sabotage materials and in the handling of weapons.

In March 1945, the training was discontinued and Hummel is certain that none of the Frenchmen was committed as a schotage agent or used for crossing the front lines. He assumes that they were captured by Allied Forces and returned to France.

Another attempt in setting up an agent net was started by Hummel in December 1944. He instructed Liebert of FAT 249 to contact Flemish slave workers and hire them for sebotage work. Four Elemish workers, names unknown, were selected to receive sabotage training. Vagner and Seeliger, both of FAT 249, were their instructors. Two men were instructed in the use of sabotage materials, the third man received W/T training, and the fourth man was dropped for incompetence.

Hummel states that only the man trained as a W/T operator was committed as an agent. He was turned over to Abt I Wiesbaden in January 1945, and parachuted with a W/T set in the vicinity of Antwerp. The agent was able to establish W/T connection with Wiesbaden, and reported on damages caused by V-2 bombs. No other agent activities were carried on by Hummel because of Germany's grave military situation, which made all efforts futile.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Hummel has been cooperative and eager to give information. There is no doubt that he was a convinced follower of the Mazi doctrine, and only by accident failed to receive his membership card in the SS. It is therefore recommended that he be sent to an interment camp, where his political status may be determined according to current directives.

JG/HC/wb/cf

For the Commanding Officer:

JOHN HEINIG

Capt AUS Chief, CI Section

HEADQUARTERS 7707 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CENTER APO 757

ANNEX I

PERSONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Prisoner: Hummel, Fritz

h. Description:

Hauptmann, KO Spain

1. Personal Data

Hummel Last Name: b. First Name: Fritz Alias: Hartung, Hoise, Holmers Date and place of birth; 8 Foorwary 1910, Jena d, Nationality claimed: German Occupation: Officer of the Kripo g. Religion: Protestant

> (1) Height: 1,90 m (2) Weight: 180 lbs 3) Build: Husky

Face: Oval (5) Hair: Brown

i. Permanent address:

Werder Strasse, Hamburg Spanish Languages: Paul Hummel, 44 Haupt Strasse, Emden k. Father: Flora Eummol nee Biertuempfel, lives in Jena(? Mother: Hildegard nec Otto, 4 Annen Strasse, Cuxhaven Wife: Gunborg (42), Sigrid (2) Children:

n. Identity documents: Kennkarto with alias Heise and arrest report

2. Administrative Data

- Source of prisoner including arresting agency: MG Det G-374 (Schwabmuenchen)
- Accepted on recommendation or request of: G-2 (CIB) EUCOM
- c. Date of arrival at this Center: 7 November 1946
- List of any reports or documents sent in with prisoner: Arrest report. MG questionnaire, Kennkarte
- Results of name check against Central Personality Index: No 18549
- Name and unit of interrogator: John Gersman, 7707 MIS Center Evaluation of prisoner's reliability: Hummel's information is considered reliable.

Ci_FIR/144 16 April 1947

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LIST OF PERSONALITIES

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Prisoner: Hummel,	Fritz Hauptmann, KO Spain
@ Animo	Spaniard, docker in Gibraltar, born in 1920, lives in Algeciras, 1.70 m tall, slender, dark hair, dark complexion, brown eyes, single. Agent of Ref II performing sabotage against Gibraltar.
Brandt, fnu	Major, assigned to Leitstelle II Paris, Leitstelle II West, and Leitstelle II Suedost. Born 1895, 1.78 m tall, gray hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, speaks French
@ Coraje	Spaniard, docker in Gibraltar, born 1916, lives in Algeciras, 1.70 m tall, slender, dark hair, brown eyes, dark complexion, single. Vorked for Ref II performing sabotage against Gibraltar.
Dominguez, Juan @ Do	Spaniard, student and member of Falange, lives in Madrid, born 1915, 1.70 m tall, slender, black hair, brown eyes, mustache, married. Agent of Ref II committing sabotage against Gibraltar.
Hannemann, fnu	Hauptmann, chief of FAT 248, born 1912, 1.68 m tall, slender, blond, fair complexion, blue eyes, single, speaks French.
Hoffmann, Paul & Ante	Gefreiter, member of Ref II, lives in Schwabmuenchen, born 1912, 1.74 m tall, slender, dark hair, dark com- plexion, brown eyes, married, speaks Spanish and English.
Kutschke, Franz	Hauptmann, chief of FAT 261, born 1911, muscular, brown hair, dark complexion, brown eyes, married.
La Plaza, Emilio @ Buena	Spaniard born 1912, lives in Madrid and Algeciras, 1.75 m tall, strong build, black hair, brown eyes, dark complexion, married. Agent of Ref II.
Lorenzen, fnu	Oberleutnant, chief of FAT 252, born 1922, 1.78 m tall, blond, fair complexion, blue eyes, married.
Mejias, Alejandro @ Alejandro	Spaniard, sailor and docker, lives in Seville, born 1906, 1.74 m tall, slender, dark hair, dark complexion, brown eyes, married. Agent of Ref II, offered his fishing boat for sabotage purposes.
Memmel, Karl @ Mel	Gefreiter, member of Ref II, born 1920, 1.70 m tall, stocky, blond hair, blue eyes, pale complexion, speaks Spanish.
Muehlmann, Hans	Oberleutnant, chief of FAK 211, born 1901, 1.72 m tall, slender, blond hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, scars on face, married, speaks French.

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on face, married, speaks French.

slender, blond, fair complexion, blue eyes, married, speaks English.

auss, Herbert erto Gefreiter, member of Ref II, born 1908, 1.75 m tall, slender, brown hair, brown eyes, fair complexion, married.

er, Josef

Gefreiter, driver and supply clerk of Ref II, lives in Madrid (1), 1.78 m tall, slender, blond, light complexion, blue eyes, mustache, married, speaks Spanish.

mann, fnu

Hauptmann, chief of FAT 263, born 1918, miscular, brown hair, dark complexion, brown eyes, single, speaks French.

smann, fnu von on Winterfeld Oberleutnant, chief of FAT 249, born 1920 in East Prussia, 1.83 m tall muscular, blond, pale complexion, single, speaks French.

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